

## SENATE TO GET A CUBAN MESSAGE.

But McKinley Will Only  
Ask Relief for  
Americans.

### REPORTS OF DESTITUTION

By Weyler's Order 88,000  
Non-Combatants Are  
Herded in Camps.

### A DELGADO REVELATION.

Olney Advised Him to Accept  
Spain's \$15,000 Salvo, and Ig-  
nored Insult to Our Flag.

### DE LOME HINTS AT TROUBLE.

Spain, Her Minister Declares, Does Not  
Look with Favor Upon Adminis-  
tration's Scheme of Sending Food  
to the Island.

### Weyler's Distress Order.

1. All the inhabitants of the country districts or those who reside outside the lines of fortifications of the towns, shall, within a delay of eight days, enter the towns which are occupied by the troops. Any individual found outside the lines in the country at the expiration of this period shall be considered a rebel and be dealt with as such.

2. The transport of food from the towns, and the carrying of food from one place to another by sea or by land, without the permission of the military authorities of the place of departure, is absolutely forbidden. Those who infringe upon this order will be tried and punished as aiders and abettors of the rebellion.

3. The owners of cattle must drive their herds to the towns or to the immediate vicinity of towns, for which purpose proper escort will be given them.

4. When the period of eight days, which shall be reckoned in each district from the day of the publication of this proclamation in the country towns of the district, shall have expired, all insurgents who may present themselves will be placed under my orders for the purpose of designating a place in which they must reside. The furnishing of news concerning the enemy which can be availed of with advantage will serve as a recommendation to them; also when the presentation is made with firearms in their possession, and more especially when the insurgents present themselves in numbers.

### By James Creelman.

Washington, May 12.—It is easy to sum up the Cuban situation. President McKinley has had telegrams sent to every American Consul in the island asking for an immediate telegraphic report of the condition of American citizens in the various districts at the present moment.

There is great excitement in Washington. It does not matter what the President's intentions are regarding the message which he is to send to Congress on Monday. The official reports which the members of the Senate Committee have read under a promise of secrecy given to Secretary Sherman prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney have been guilty of conspiring with the Spanish Minister here to suppress facts which would justify the immediate armed intervention of the United States.

### Spain Seized American Food.

Every representative of the Government in Cuba, from the Consul-General down, has told the same story of Spanish cruelty, barbarity and deliberate violation of treaty obligations. The reports of the Consuls show that Captain-General Weyler is starving the populations crowded into small towns, and that the American citizens forced into these centres by his troops are virtually prisoners, not being allowed to move outside of the lines or to visit their property.

One Consul reports that he bought a thousand loaves of bread to feed the starving Americans, and that the Spanish authorities took the food from him. These reports about the famine-stricken groups of Americans have been received very recently and represent the condition as it is at present.

### Cleveland Held Facts Back.

But the most shocking part of it all is the fact that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney have concealed from Congress and the country the horrible evidence which was poured in upon them by their official representatives in Cuba, and sneered at the newspaper correspondents who were telling the truth moderately, while at the very time the records of the State Department contained official reports a thousand times more appalling. Mr. Atkins, the Boston capitalist, and his friends must have had some very powerful lever with which to bring such a pressure upon Mr. Cleveland's Administration.

I am now able to give to the public several new facts about the Delgado case. Dr. Delgado, it will be remembered, was the American physician whose certificate of citizenship was torn from his hands by General Melguzo, who then beat his helpless and bound prisoner in the face with his fist, saying that he would serve the American Consul in the same way. A few moments later he and the servants on his father's estate were tied together and

shot down, without trial, without even accusation.

### Reply to America's Protest.

Dr. Delgado was shot through the hip and frightfully lacerated the face and throat with machetes. He lived. He is here in Washington. The Spanish Government promptly promoted the assassin who ordered his death as a preliminary reply to the American protest made at Madrid.

Now comes the revelation. I have already told one part of the story in the Journal in a cablegram from Madrid. Minister Taylor was pressing the Delgado case almost to the point of an ultimatum, when the Duke of Tetuan, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, appealed to him to save the Government from an embarrassing position by dropping the matter at the time. Mr. Taylor stoutly refused to relax his efforts. The Spanish General should be punished for the insult to our flag. Reparation should be made.

### Olney's Advice Taken.

At this point the Duke of Tetuan cabled to Minister De Lome in Washington to at once see Mr. Olney and use his influence at the State Department. Mr. De Lome offered Dr. Delgado \$15,000 as a recompense for his physical injuries. The doctor's lawyer called upon Secretary Olney and was informed by the Secretary of State that the offer of \$15,000 had better be accepted, as the claim for damages might drag along for years after the fashion of a similar claim made by his father for the arbitrary and unlawful confiscation of his property in the last Cuban war.

Dr. Delgado was poor, penniless. He had no idea that the American Government intended to abandon its case against Spain for the insult to the flag. After hearing what Secretary Olney had advised, he accepted the \$15,000, and wrote a letter to the Secretary of State asking him to withdraw his claim for damages. Secretary Olney promptly cabled to Minister Taylor to drop the case in Madrid. General Melguzo is still in full power and glory.

From that moment to this the American Government has ignored this insult to its flag and nationality. This is only one fragment of the mass of damning evidence which lies in the archives of the State Department. No wonder the Senators who have read it are stirred to emotion.

**Farmers Called On to Aid Cuba.**  
Sidney, Ill., May 14.—The first formal expression of sympathy for Cuba from the farmers has been made in a set of resolutions passed by the Sidney Grange of Illinois. The resolutions declare in favor of such action being taken by the United States as will "put a stop to the inhuman warfare now raging on that island," and declare in favor of the independence of that island. An appeal is made to all farmers' organizations to pass similar resolutions, and speedy action by Congress is urged.

### SPAIN IS NOT PLEASED.

Minister De Lome Tells Secretary Sherman  
She Does Not Like America's  
Plan of Sending Food.

Washington, May 14.—President McKinley will undoubtedly send a message to Congress on one phase at least of the Cuban situation—that dealing with American citizens in distress. So much is determined. It will probably not be ready until Tuesday, and those who look for what is called a "ringing message" are making for disappointment. It will be tame and conciliatory to a degree.

The broader issues of Cuban independence, even to the recognition of belligerency, and the outrages of massacre and imprisonment perpetrated upon innocent American citizens, will be relegated to the background unless Congress forces action on a reluctant Administration. Information justifying, even compelling, the most drastic treatment has been secured by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The one reason of the Administration, for the present suppression of the consular reports from Cuba at this time is well understood. The reports are so sensational that they demand a vigorous foreign policy, and a proclamation to that effect would depress stocks and injure Wall Street.

### Gage Fears More Loss.

Secretary Gage in Cabinet meeting declared that President Cleveland's red hot Venezuelan message cost the United States \$100,000,000. When Secretary Sherman, who, one evening this week, declined to cable our Ministers at Athens and Constantinople to ascertain if the newspaper correspondent captured by the Greeks was an American because the expense would be too great, made some similar lightning calculations on the cost if sensational Cuban news was officially made public, and the President, bending to his will, put the ban of secrecy upon the Senate committee.

Senator De Lome to-day informed Secretary Sherman that the Spanish Government rather resented the idea of the United States as a Government sending provisions to Cuba.

"The Cubans," he said, "are, to all practical intents, in a state of blockade. The Spanish Government, owing to the geographical advantages which the insurgents possess, is obliged to use unusual methods to conquer the rebellion. It is not the first time in history that an army has endeavored to enforce surrender by depriving the rebels of food."

It is, however, quite unusual for an outside party to suggest furnishing food and comforts in opposition to the announced policy of the rightful government. As a pure matter of benevolence, Spain would thankfully accept provisions for her suffering children, and Spanish Cubans and loyal Cubans, as well as the citizens of other countries living in the island. But she does not wish to see the rebellion reconstructed by means to continue the struggle against the mother country, when by laying down their arms and accepting the reforms just issued they can have not only food but permanent prosperity."

### Weyler's Order to Blame.

The seriousness of the Cuban situation at this time is due to Weyler's order of last October concentrating pacifists or non-combatants in the camps and towns. The ruling season has set in. The people have exhausted their supply of provisions and are without clothing. Disease and contagious climate broken out among them and they have no medicines or medical attendance. At the point of the bayonet 88,000 defenceless pacifists have been herded into camps at various places through the provinces. According to one report which the State Department has, the province of Pinar del Rio alone has 50,000 and loyal people, who are now suffering from starvation.

Through Sleeping Cars Between New York and Chicago, 112, 14, & W. R. R.—Adv.



Young Du Maurier to Marry Miss Silva.

It is said that the marriage of Gerald Du Maurier, son of the author of "Trilby," and Miss Marjorie Silva, an actress, will take place this Summer. Both made their American debut as members of Beerholm Tree's company last Fall. Miss Silva is a pretty girl, with dark complexion and black hair. Prior to joining Mr. Tree's forces she sang in comic opera. Mr. Du Maurier is twenty-eight years old. He was Zou in the London production of "Trilby."

tion and exposure. In San Cristobal are between 5,000 and 10,000. Consolation has 5,000; Mariel, 10,000; Guanajay, 5,000; Artemisa, 5,000, and the town of Pinar del Rio nearly 3,000. Between Artemisa and Pinar del Rio, it is reported that during the first four months of Weyler's order 5,000 perished from hunger, fever and smallpox, or one in every five. At Matanzas it is said between one and two hundred Americans, native Cubans and Spanish sympathizers, are among the destitute and suffering. A feasible and speedy plan for the relief of these distressed pacifists, which has suggested itself to the Cuban sympathizers, is that the Administration at once protest to the Spanish Government against the continuance of Weyler's exterminating policy. If the district were permitted to shift for themselves, the situation which is now so serious, would rapidly solve itself.

The Administration is now contemplating sending provisions by vessel from Florida, for distribution by consular officers, who have a complete list of all the Americans, native and naturalized, on the island. But it is absolutely certain that the Americans who are assisted will in turn share with their unfortunate comrades, and that Spain will object to. How far the objection will be carried remains to be seen, but the indications are that Spain will regard this proposed relief as the thin end of the wedge of active intervention, and will demand guarantees which will be impossible of fulfillment.

Minute instructions have been cabled to the Spanish Legation from Madrid. After detailing almost every possible contingency, and informing the Minister of the various views of the Spanish Cabinet, the dispatch concludes with the instruction that Senor De Lome must decide upon his own responsibility as to the expediency of accepting or rejecting the proffered aid.

It is reported in Spanish circles here that a powerful combination has been concerted in the Spanish capital, in which the Spanish Government has united its forces with those of Senor Silbea and the Republicans in the Chamber. Combines these elements a majority of the Cortes and the purpose of the leaders is to overthrow Premier Canovus and to establish a Cuban exile cabinet, and even an autonomy as complete as that of Canada.

### Must Fish or Cat Bait.

Senator Morgan to-day expressed himself very freely on the Cuban situation. He said:

"If President McKinley acts next Monday with the vigor his friends intimate he will show, I shall be very agreeably surprised. I expect very little from that quarter."

"I remember that when this war began Senator Hoar, for instance, was as vigorous as any of us. He went to Massachusetts to bury a relative. During this time I understand he met this man Atkins and he came back with a piece of ice under his vest. Since that time he has been against us."

"A man with just two or three millions in his credit has just two or three million times more influence with this Administration than a poor man. This Atkins is a nice specimen of the kind of man who, under two Administrations and blocking the efforts of the most powerful legislative combination in the world, has been able to get this man Atkins and he came back with a piece of ice under his vest. Since that time he has been against us."

### FORESWears ALLEGIANCE

Consular Representative of the United States  
Becomes a Spaniard—Many Com-  
plaints of Him.

By George Eugene Bryson.  
Havana, Va. Jacksonville, Fla., May 14.—The Consular Representative of the United States in Cuba, J. H. Beola, holding over under McKinley from the previous pro-Spanish Cleveland-Olney Washington Administration, as commercial agent of Gibraltar has accepted the presidency of the Spanish Casino there, having, it is understood, previously forsworn his allegiance to the United States and formally receding his original Spanish birthright, claiming his original Spanish birthright, and a native of the island. Beola was educated in the United States, and afterward lived in New York long enough to obtain American naturalization papers, with which he returned to Cuba and established himself in business at Havana as agent of the Munson Line of steamers.

He has also been connected in an indirect way with the Havemeyer Sugar Trust, handling and shipping for its account through Messrs. Brown, bulk sugar produced by the principal estates in Gibraltar district. Shortly after the present revolt was inaugurated two years ago Beola, though still claiming American citizenship and continuing to exercise his consular functions, though in a way so prejudicial to the interests of resident Americans as to call forth an open protest, joined the Spanish volunteers and was made an officer of the local company.

However, when complaints were made against him at Washington, he wrote Secretary Olney denying the fact, and the

charges were consequently pigeonholed without further investigation. A New York newspaper correspondent, who had been with Maceo's rebel forces in the field, and came to Beola for protection in 1895, was denounced by the latter to the local Spanish authorities and surrendered to them for imprisonment. The captain of a British steamer, on port at the time, loading with bananas for the United States, brought influence to bear, through his Consul, to obtain the correspondent's release, and took him home. In the case of Kerey, an American seaman incarcerated at Gibraltar more than a year "incommunicado," Beola's efforts, attempted to have the prisoner tried, liberated, not even reported the matter to Consul-General Lee here.

"My views are wholly upon the prisoner upon his campaign in the Philippine Islands sent to General Polavieja by his Spanish advisers in Cuba, copied in the morning, appears one from Beola.

A prominent Spaniard, who is a leading merchant of this city, who recently visited Cleofegros, Sagua la Grande and other towns of Santa Clara Province, said upon his return here yesterday that the Spanish residents of the great central sugar districts of Cuba, without exception, are heartily sick and tired of Weyler's arbitrary reign. The gentleman said that he would not be surprised if the information of well-posted Spaniards with whom I have business relations in the towns visited, and all of them, is that they are weary of the Spanish rule, and that they would like to see the island to Spain, but it will soon be too late for any one to correct the mistake already committed by Weyler in fully arming the Spaniards in the colony against the Government at home."

**Would Not Betray His Son.**  
This same person gave an instance in point corroborative of what he had said of Weyler in the case of an old man, Jose Robau, of Sagua la Grande, who is a subject of the crown from Old Castile, whose son, Luis Robau, is a young, born in Cuba, since his father came to the island, and who is a rebel leader, commanding Cuban forces in the field around Sagua. After Weyler's proclamation that he would not be a party to any negotiations with him, you must confer with him direct; otherwise call out 3,000 troops now in local garrisons under your command, and seek him out. Yes, take him. If you can, dead or alive, but don't call upon me to aid you.

The speaker, who is the Commandant, who, though a Spaniard, possesses none of the brutal instincts of his chief, to tears, told me this story. He said, "I can't discuss this matter with you. My future as a soldier, promotion and wife and children's living depend upon my execution of Weyler's orders to the letter. So do not, for God's sake, tempt me to set my superior's instructions at defiance and make myself liable to court-martial."

### LONE STAR LEADER DEAD.

Texas Will Give Former United States Sena-  
tor Coke a State  
Funeral.

Waco, Tex., May 14.—Former Senator Richard Coke died at 1:30 a. m. to-day. His body will be buried at 10 a. m. Saturday, at the mansion until Sunday, when the funeral will take place, which will be a State affair.

Ex-Senator Coke was a Virginian by birth and in his sixty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was elected to the bench of Texas, but removed by General Sheridan as an impediment to reconstruction. He was twice elected Governor and three times sent to the Senate. He was a prominent figure in state, and homely and plain in his manners.

### Harvard-Princeton Baseball Game

Special train will leave New York via Pennsylvania Railroad at 1 p. m. Saturday, 15th, returning after the game, stopping at Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway and New Brunswick in each direction. Rate \$2.00 round trip—Adv.

### Brewer Christian Morien Dead.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 14.—Christian Morien, one of the pioneer brewers of Cincinnati, died at 6:30 this morning at his residence in Clifton, aged eighty-four years.

## TURKS READY TO ATTACK DOMOKOS.

Big Battle Close at Hand if  
Constantine Doesn't  
Retreat.

### EDHEM'S ARMY MOVING.

Greek Deserters Say That Do-  
mokos Can Be Captured  
Without Trouble.

### SAY PRINCE IS FALLING BACK.

He May Not Halt His Army Until He  
Reaches Thermopylae.—Smo-  
lenski Occupies Al-  
myros.

Athens, May 14.—If Prince Constantine stands his ground there will be another big battle at Domokos. It is not certain, however, that the Greeks will fight again.

A message from the Turkish camp at Pharsala says that deserters from the Greek camp at Domokos have reached there. They say that only three regiments of Greek troops and two field pieces are at Domokos. If this is true it would appear that only the Greek advance guard remains at Domokos and that the main body of the Greek troops has retreated on Larna and possibly on Thermopylae.

**Plan to Attack Domokos.**  
Advices received to-day from the headquarters of the Greek army of Domokos indicate that the Turkish forces are executing movements which are believed to foreshadow an attack upon the Greek positions.

It is reported that the Turkish left wing has evacuated Almyros and is moving toward Pharsala, to the right rear of that place, and it is further stated that General Smolenski, commanding the Greek right wing, has reoccupied Almyros and has restored telegraphic communication with the Greek headquarters. Unless the rearward movement of the Turks is the result of the action of the powers, it is believed to indicate that Ethem Pasha is again concentrating his troops preparatory to making a general attack upon the main Greek stronghold.

### SNUB FOR THE POWERS.

The Sultan Declines to Discuss the  
Question of Mediation  
at Present.

Constantinople, May 14.—The Turkish Government, in its reply to the note of the Ambassadors of the powers, offering mediation between Turkey and Greece, says the Sultan will be in a position to discuss mediation after the Greater Bazaar Festival, which began yesterday, and ends on Sunday night.

### GREEKS FIGHT BRAVELY.

Make a Fierce Attack on the Turks  
in Epirus—Nikopolis  
Captured.

Arta, May 14.—Desperate fighting has been in progress all day near Ghirovo, on the road to Philippopolis. Two brigades of Greeks, with many guns, two companies of sappers and a squadron of cavalry, attacked the Turks, who were almost without artillery.

The Greeks forced the first Turkish line of defence, but met with a stubborn resistance at the second. Already 500 of the Greeks are hors de combat.

The Greeks have captured Nikopolis, the site of the Turkish fortress, on the peninsula upon which Preveza, where her eighty Turks were killed in the engagement.

### MRS. GANT GONE AGAIN.

After Packing Up Some Clothing and  
Trinkets at Her Husband's House  
She Left the Place.

Toms River, N. J., May 14.—Mrs. Clara Gant, wife of Charles Gant, who had just come home after over a year's absence, as told in to-day's Journal, had little to say about her whereabouts since her disappearance. All that she would tell was that she had been staying in Baltimore with an uncle.

Mrs. Gant did not come direct to Toms River. Coming by the way of the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia, she left the train at Lakewood, where her mother, Mrs. Norcross, lives. The two then appeared at Toms River together. They went to the home of Constable Mose Johnson, asking him to drive them down to Gant's house. Johnson told them he was busy and could not go.

"But you must go," said Mrs. Gant. "I don't dare go down there alone without an officer. I'm afraid of Charles." Johnson finally consented. Gant had just returned from one of his fishing trips when they arrived. He expressed no surprise on seeing his wife, merely remarking that "she looked like a new woman."

The officer explained that Mrs. Gant wanted to get some of her clothing, and would then leave at once. "All right," replied Gant, "go in and help yourself."

He then opened the door and stood with the officer talking while his wife made up a bundle of her clothes, some of her boy's toys and other trinkets. Mrs. Gant stayed but a few minutes, then got in the wagon with her bundle and drove off. On arrival at Lakewood, she took the train for Lakewood, but refused to say where she intended to go.

Gant is not living with the woman he married last Summer. The neighbors say they quarreled, and then separated. When questioned, Gant said he had known where his wife was all the time, but the fact of his second marriage rather disproved that. He says he wants nothing to do with her.

### VICTORY FOR SMUGGLERS.

Canadian Revenue Officers Routed After a  
Fight in Fortune  
Bay.

St. John's, May 14.—A serious encounter took place in Fortune Bay between a band of smugglers and the crew of the revenue cutter Flona.

The revenue officers endeavored to arrest the smugglers for carrying venison to St. Pierre. The smugglers resisted and succeeded in driving off the officers.

Reinforcements were sent by the revenue authorities, as it is feared that the disturbance may assume serious proportions.

## JERSEY LILY WON HER SUIT.

She Charges Her Husband  
with Desertion and Fail-  
ure to Support.

### HE MAKES NO DEFENCE.

Says That She Never Gave Him  
Any Cause to Disre-  
gard His Duty.

Lakenot, Cal., May 14.—Emilie Charlotte Langtry, better known throughout two hemispheres as the "Jersey Lily," has secured a divorce from her English husband. The decree that gives her her much-sought freedom from matrimonial fetters was signed by Judge R. W. Crump yesterday. It was all done very quietly, a default being entered against the foreign defendant, who had failed to file a defence in the time allowed by the California Code. Henry C. McKee, who appeared for the plaintiff, was armed with a number of depositions taken in England and America, intended to convince the court that Edward Langtry had deserted his fair wife.

That of the plaintiff was to the effect that she married Mr. Langtry on the Isle of Jersey in 1876 and that the marriage certificate gave evidence that the lady was twenty years of age and Langtry was twenty-four.

**Mrs. Langtry's Complaint.**  
The defendant gave his place of birth as Scotland, while Mrs. Langtry said she was born in Jersey, the witnesses of the ceremony being Mr. and Mrs. Le Breton, the lady's parents. Mr. Le Breton, who was a minister of the Church of England, officiated. They had one daughter named Jeanne. At the time of the taking of the deposition, in 1896, this child was fifteen years of age and has always resided with her mother.

Mrs. Langtry testified that her husband had deserted her a number of years ago. From this time up to date, the lady testified, he has not furnished her nor her child with any means of support, but, to emphasize his desertion, has declared on a number of occasions that he would not return to his wife. Thus thrown on her resources, she had taken to the stage for a livelihood and had been pursuing that occupation for a number of years past.

In 1888 she came to California and procured a house in San Francisco for a year, in order that she might have time to select a location for a permanent home. She then came to a large tract of land in Middletown, in the southeastern part of Lake County, and took up her residence there, she spent a portion of the money she made on the stage for improvements.

**Says She Treated Him Affectionately.**  
From this legal and financial showing the lady returns to her matrimonial experiences, saying in one sentence: "I have never treated my husband as a deserter. I never giving him cause to disregard his duty toward me as my husband." She asked that the custody of her daughter, Jeanne, be awarded to her.

Sir George Lewis, Mr. James W. Smyth Pigot, Captain A. W. Withamson, Emily Davis Le Breton and Clement Le Breton, the mother and father, testified on the point of desertion by Mr. Langtry and as to her being a resident of California.

The hearing of the motion of Attorney McKee all the papers in the case were sealed, in accordance with the law respecting divorce cases. For seven hours Judge Crump studied over the points of the hearing in his chambers. Then he signed the decree, finding that Edward Langtry had been duly served with the summons, had failed to answer, and was in default.

### GRANT TOMB FOR DAVIS.

Admirers of the Confederate Leader Suggest  
a Monument to Him Exactly Like  
the One at Claremont.

Richmond, Va., May 14.—Some enthusiastic admirers of the late Jefferson Davis have suggested that a fund be raised to erect a monument here in his honor exactly like that to Grant recently unveiled in New York. Mr. P. H. Boisseau, a prominent citizen of Danville, Va., has offered to head the list for such a purpose.

It is well-known that Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who is now in New York, is not very enthusiastic over the design adopted for the monument to her husband, which is to be erected here. This subject will come up at the reunion of Confederate Veterans at Nashville, Tenn., next month.

"They tell me," said Mr. Boisseau to-day, "that the recently unveiled monument to General Grant has the handsomest in the world. Now, what I would like to see is a monument built here in the South to Jefferson Davis that would equal it, and eclipse the Grant monument. This money could be raised in the South."

### INDIAN KILLS FOUR MEN.

Shoots Two Teamsters and Adds Two Other  
Victims on His Way to  
Safety.

Colorado Canon, Nev., May 14.—An Indian named Ah-She, who has killed Lee Franzen and Ben Jones, teamsters, of the Southwestern Mining Company, on the ore road between the mines and mill.

He then went on to the cabins of Christopher Nelson, a prospector, and Charles Monaghan and killed them also. It is feared that the Indian has several more victims who lived along the route he probably took after killing the teamsters.

**Parents Would Call No Doctor.**  
Springfield, O., May 14.—Constance Schaefer has been called to investigate the death of Mabel, the five-year-old daughter of George Horton. The child had been ill for several weeks. The parents, being Christian Scientists, refused to allow a doctor to attend.

**S. K. FOR THIRST**  
You get more thirst-  
quenching power, with  
less amount of fluid,  
by drinking S. K.  
(Sparkling Kolafra)  
than from any other  
beverage.

Delightful,  
Refreshing,  
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Non-  
alcoholic.

BRUNSWICK PH. CO.

## THREE BIG NEW COTTON FIRMS.

S. M. Inman Retires from  
the Active Management  
of His Interests.

### HE MAKES NO DEFENCE.

Important Changes Made in the  
Business History of  
the South.

Atlanta, Ga., May 14.—Business circles are greatly interested in a change of the great cotton firm of Inman & Co. The partnership of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., of Atlanta, Ga.; Inman & Co., of Houston, Tex.; and Inman, Sanders & Co., of Bremen, Germany, will expire by limitation September 1, 1897, and these firms will be dissolved by mutual consent. The good will of these firms will go by agreement to the firm of Sanders, Swann & Co., of Atlanta, Ga.; and Bremen, Germany; Inman & Co., of Augusta, Ga.; and Inman & Read, of Houston, Tex.

The firm of Sanders, Swann & Co., of Atlanta, Ga.; and Bremen, Germany, will be composed of W. C. Sanders, of Atlanta, Ga.; James Swann, of New York; John W. Sanders, of Bremen, Germany; Frank M. Inman, and Inman H. Sanders, of Atlanta, Ga.

The firm of Inman & Co., of Augusta, Ga., will be composed of William H. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga.; John W. Inman, of Augusta, Ga.; and J. F. McGowan, of Augusta, Ga.

The firm of Inman & Read, of Houston, Tex., will be composed of S. M. Inman, of New York, and W. M. Read, of Houston, Tex., general partners, and Walker P. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga., and Hugh T. Inman, of Atlanta, Ga., special partners.

The Inman cotton business began in Atlanta in a small way directly after the war. The sturdy East Tennesseean, Shadrach W. Inman, father of S. M., John H. and Hugh T. Inman, started then the cotton house of S. W. Inman & Son. Mr. Samuel Inman constituted the partner in the firm. The business was upward and progressive from the start. It grew steadily. After a few years the style of the firm changed, Mr. S. M. Inman becoming the head of it, and being known as S. M. Inman & Co. Mr. Walter P. Inman was the other member of the firm.